

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

**Listing of Claims**

Claim 1. (original) A method for characterizing the risk of coronary artery disease for an individual, comprising the steps of:

- (a) obtaining levels of the individual's LDL-cholesterol (LDL-C), HDL-cholesterol (HDL-C) and serum total bilirubin (bilirubin);
- (b) comparing a ratio of LDL-C/(HDL-C + bilirubin) to a predetermined level for that ratio; and,
- (c) characterizing from the comparison the risk of coronary artery disease for the individual.

Claim 2. (currently amended) The method for characterizing the risk of ~~determining the likelihood that a patient now has severe~~ coronary artery disease for an individual according to claim 1, wherein the levels making up the ratio are weighted so that the ratio is a whole number.

Claim 3. (new) The method for characterizing the risk of coronary artery disease for an individual according to claim 1, wherein the HDL-C and bilirubin levels are weighted so that their range of absolute values have the same power.

Claim 4. (new) The method for characterizing the risk of coronary artery disease for an individual according to claim 1, wherein the HDL-C and bilirubin levels are weighted by multiplying the bilirubin level by 100.

Claim 5. (new) The method for characterizing the risk of coronary artery disease for an individual according to claim 4, wherein a ratio above 1.5 characterizes a 75<sup>th</sup> percentile risk of severe CAD.

Claim 6. (new) A method for characterizing and displaying the risk of coronary artery disease for an individual, comprising the steps of:

- (a) obtaining levels of the individual's LDL-cholesterol (LDL-C), HDL-cholesterol (HDL-C) and serum total bilirubin (bilirubin);
- (b) comparing a ratio of LDL-C/(HDL-C + bilirubin) to a predetermined level for that ratio; and,
- (c) characterizing from the comparison the risk of coronary artery disease for the individual; and,
- (d) displaying the characterized risk.

Claim 7. (new) The method for characterizing and displaying the risk of coronary artery disease for an individual according to claim 6, wherein the HDL-C and bilirubin levels are weighted so that their range of absolute values have the same power.

Claim 8. (new) ) The method for characterizing and displaying the risk of coronary artery disease for an individual according to claim 6, wherein the HDL-C and bilirubin levels are weighted by multiplying the bilirubin level by 100.

Claim 9. (new) The method for characterizing and displaying the risk of coronary artery disease for an individual according to claim 6, wherein a ratio above 1.5 characterizes a 75<sup>th</sup> percentile risk of severe CAD.